

“gussets”. This description agrees fairly well with an unidentified case collected by R.W.J. Uffen at Shellness, Kent on 24th May 1980 but which was subsequently misplaced.

I personally found this to be a most difficult species to bring through the winter, and even overwintering suspended on a garden fence in linen bags in the time-honoured fashion, a very large proportion of the cases had become affected with mould by the spring.

I believe this to be the first time the species was recorded in Kent.
– N. HEAL, 44 Blenheim Avenue, Faversham, Kent ME13 8NW.

First Kent record of *Cosmopterix lienigiella* L.&Z. (Lep.: Cosmopterigidae)

A single specimen of this species was attracted to m.v. light at Stodmarsh National Nature Reserve on 8th July 1984, the first record for Kent. The foodplant, *Phragmites* is abundant, but rather inaccessible at this locality.– N. HEAL, 44 Blenheim Avenue, Faversham, Kent ME13 8NW.

Further notes relating to an Indian Arctiid, Bombay, 1994

Following on from my observations on the Indian Arctiid, *Estigmene nigricans* (More, 1872) (*Ent. Rec.* **106**: 193). The moth was re-identified by the BM(NH) in September. It is now known as *Estigmene perotteti* Guerin.

As two generations have now been reared through it seems to be of importance to detail what foodplants have been accepted by the larvae. These are: *Buddleja davidii*, *Mentha*, *Geranium*, *Polygonum aviculare*, white dead nettle, nettle, hawkweed, dandelion and *Rorippa alyvestris*. Plants not accepted have included Jasmine and bramble. Professor Michael Boppré has reported successful results with the insect on his own artificial diet.

The most interesting aspect of the moth must be the amount of variation. Four basic “forms” have been noted, these are: a form with a “cream-stripe” on the forewings; a “sooty-black” form where the whole wing area of the moth is “sooty-black” except the body; the latter form but with “tufts” of white as the base of the forewings and a form where there is no trace of “pink” either on the abdomen or the wing area and can only be described as being “melanic”. The normal “pink” being replaced with “grey”.

A couple of examples have in addition been in possession of a broken “cream stripe” and in one case only where the “cream” colour has been reduced to a single spot on the forewing. The most frequent variety is the “cream-stripe”, in the F2, 88 examples emerged of this type; the second most frequent is the “sooty-black” form, 59 in the F2. 51 examples emerged of the third-named. Of the “melanic” form a mere four examples have eclosed.

Presently, the larvae of the F3 are in first instar on nettle and *Rorippa sylvestris*.

References: Bergomaz, R. & Boppré, M. A simple instant diet for rearing Arctiidae and other moths. *Journal of the Lepidopterist's Society* No. 3, **40**: 1986; Clumo, G. *Estigmene nigricans* More (Lep.: Arctiidae) in Bombay, 1994 *Ent. Rec.* **106**: 193; Hutchinson, John. *British Wild Flowers*. Vol. I. 1955.

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